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This paper reports a technology for obtaining two-resonance characteristic by operating an exciting element at a desired operation frequency. But its purpose is only to obtain the two-resonance characteristic, and it is not possible to improve the lowering of radiation efficiency caused by the space in the case.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--Hitherto, in order to achieve two-resonance or wider band, a parasitic element is disposed opposite to a current feeding element, as described, for example, in "ZUKAI Mobile Communications Antenna System" (K. Fujimoto, Y. Yamada, K. Tsunekawa, p 126, Fig. (f), Sougou-Denshi-Sha). In this case, too, the sizes of the current feeding element and parasitic element are set at different sizes according to two frequencies or bands desired to be obtained. Unlike this invention, it is not intended to obtain one resonance frequency, and the size of the current feeding element (plane antenna in the invention) is set to one frequency of two-resonance, or the frequency at the upper limit side or lower limit side of the band. In the invention, by contrast, the size of the plane antenna 3 is set so as to resonate at a higher frequency than the desired frequency, and when the parasitic element 5 is coupled, it is designed so that [plane antenna 3 + parasitic element 5] may resonate at a desired frequency as one antenna, which is a major difference from the prior art.--

REMARKS

Applicant submits that the foregoing amendment to the specification does not introduce new matter into the application.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "**Version with markings to show changes made.**"

Respectfully submitted,



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In the Specification:

Paragraph beginning at page 2, line 18, has been amended as follows:

To solve these problems, reported is, for example, Arai et al., ["Structural method of unidirectional antenna for portable terminal and phantom effect of human body"] "A Design of Uni-directional Potable Terminal Antenna and Effect of Phantom", the general meeting of Institute of Electronics and Communication Engineers of Japan, SB-1-12 (1999). This paper reports a technology for obtaining two-resonance characteristic by operating an exciting element at a desired operation frequency. But its purpose is only to obtain the two-resonance characteristic, and it is not possible to improve the lowering of radiation efficiency caused by the space in the case.

Paragraph beginning at page 5, line 26 has been amended as follows:

Hitherto, in order to achieve two-resonance or wider band, a parasitic element is disposed opposite to a current feeding element, as described, for example, in ["Mobile Communication Handbook" (T. Saito, K. Tachikawa, p. 126, Fig. (f), Ohm-Sha)] "ZUKAI Mobile Communication Antenna System" (K. Fujimoto, Y. Yamada, K. Tsunekawa, p. 126, Fig. (f), Sougou-Denshi-Sha). In this case, too, the sizes of the current feeding element and parasitic element are set at different sizes according to two frequencies or bands desired to be obtained. Unlike this invention, it is not intended to obtain one resonance frequency, and the size of the current feeding element (plane antenna in the invention) is set to one frequency of two-resonance, or the frequency at the upper limit side or lower limit side of the band. In the invention, by contrast, the size of the plane antenna 3 is set so as to resonate at a higher

frequency than the desired frequency, and when the parasitic element 5 is coupled, it is designed so that [plane antenna 3 + parasitic element 5] may resonate at a desired frequency as one antenna, which is a major difference from the prior art.